distinct. The markings on the under side are also much heavier than in *P. batesi* or *P. pratensis.*

?.—The female is like the male, but all the dark markings are heavier and the pale markings lighten Expanse, 3, 1.35 inch; ?, 1.60 inch.

Early Stages.—These remain to be described.

Phyciodes orseis ranges from Washington Territory in the north to Mexico in the south.

(9) Phyciodes camillus, Edwards, Plate XVII, Fig. 32, *$* ; Fig- 33» *9* ; Fig. 34, *$, under side* (The Camillus Crescent).

Butterfly, $.—The male is more like *P. pratensis,* but the light spots on the primaries are paler, on the secondaries brighter, fulvous. The dark markings on the under side are less pronounced than in *pratensis.*

?.—The female is much like the male. Expanse, *$,* 1.30 inch; ?, 1.50 inch.

Early Stages.—These are wholly unknown.

The species is reported from British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, Kansas, and Texas.

(10) Phyciodes mylitta, Edwards, Plate XVII, Fig. 40, 3, *under side;* Fig. 41, *$* (The Mylitta Crescent).

Butterfly, $.—Broadly bright fulvous on the upper side, with the dark markings slight; on the underside closely resembling P. *tharos,* var. *marida,* Edwards.

9.—The female is like the male, but paler. Expanse, *$,* 1.15 inch; $, 1.25-1.50 inch.

Early Stages.—These have been described by Mr. Harrison G. Dyar in the "Canadian Entomologist," vol. xxiii, p. 203. The eggs are laid in clusters upon the thistle *(Carduus).* The caterpillar in its final stage after the fourth moult is black, yellowish below, with a faint twinned yellow dorsal line and faint lines of the same color on the sides. The spines, which are arranged in six rows, are black; those of segments four, five, and six, yellow. The chrysalis is dull wood-brown.

This species has a wide range in the region of the Rocky Mountains, extending from Washington to Arizona, and eastward

to Colorado.

(i i) Phyciodes barnesi, Skinner, Plate XVIII, Fig, 5, *$* (Barnes[1] Crescent-spot).

Butterfly, $.—Very like the following species, with the light